MARCH 14, 1755. THE No. 218.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freſheſt ADVICES, FOREIGN *and* DOMESTIC.

To the Printers of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZZETTE.

S theſe American Colonies, happy under a Britiſh Government, are like to feel the dreadful Effects of French Power and Policy, it may be of ſome Service to give the Public, who oft hear fine Stories of their Humanity, Grandeur, and Politeneſs, a brief View of this faithleſs and ambitious Nation, during the Reign of Lewis XIV. He is the Idol whom they adore, whoſe pernicious Maxims they adopt, and whoſe Example they follow. What is here offered, is an Abſtract of the Age of Lewis the XIV. by the celebrated Voltaire, who is ſo far from leſſening his Nation, or their Monarch, that he claims Honors for them, which ſome cannot allow to be juſtly their Due.

Lewis XIII. and XIV. both married Daughters of Spain; but, to preſerve the Ballance of Power in Europe, both, with their Wives, ſolemnly renounced all Pretenſions to that Crown, that might ariſe from theſe Marriages. In 1667, Philip the IV. of Spain died, whoſe Daughter Maria-Thereſa, was Queen of France; Lewis XIV. having only his Mother-in-Law, a weak Woman, to contend with, pretended that Flanders and Franche Comte, which were Provinces of the Kingdom of Spain, ought, according to the Laws of thoſe Provinces, to revert to his Wife, notwithſtanding her Renunciation. He made great Pretenſions of Equity and Juſtice; he heard, but diſregarded all the Pleas of the Widow of Philip, who ſtrongly urged the expreſs Law of Charles the V. againſt him. Depending more on his Forces than his Arguments, ſays Voltaire, he marched into Flanders, to the Acquiſition of undoubted Conqueſts; he ſupported the Duke of Braganza by his Alliance, who had forced Portugal from the Kingdom of Spain; he led a powerful Army into Flanders, and ſoon made himſelf Maſter of Charleroy, Tournay, Doway and Liſle. The Rapidity of his Conqueſts filled Bruſſels with Alarms. He might, in one Campaign have ſubdued all Flanders, had he had Troops to garriſon the conquer'd Towns. Next Year, 1668, in the Month of February, with all Secreſy, he marched his Army into Franche Comte, and having by Money corrupted the Governors of Towns, and ſome of the principal Inhabitants, in three Weeks he was Maſter of that Province. His Ambition, great Succeſs, and Diſregard to his ſolemn Renunciation, rouſed Europe from their Lethargy.

The Emperor began to raiſe Troops, the Switzers, who are Neighbours of Franche Comte, and whoſe ſole Good is their Liberty, began to tremble; Holland dreaded ſuch a Neighbour, and, at the Entreaties of Spain, began to beſtir herſelf for the common Cauſe. John de Wit, of Holland, Sir William Temple of England, and the Ambaſſador of Sweden at the Hague, united to ſtop the Progreſs of the King of France. He was filled with Indignation to ſee Bounds ſet to his Conqueſts; yet, to diſſipate the Storm he ſaw riſing in all Parts of Europe, he propoſed a Peace himſelf: The Hollanders, jealous of his Power, ſet Bounds to his Pretenſions; and a Peace was propoſed, and concluded in five Days at Aix-la Chapelle, May 2, 1668. by which he was forced to reſtore to Spain, Franche Comte; but he retained Flanders to open the Ports of Holland, whoſe Ruin he had meditated at the Time he ſeemed to comply with all its Demands.

Being compelled ſome Time to live in Peace, he fortified his Kingdom, repaired and beautified his Sea-Ports, built Ships, and ſtrengthened and augmented his Forces by Sea and Land: He ſent new Colonies into America, the Eaſt-Indies, and the Coaſt of Africa; having thus ripen'd his Deſign to reduce Holland, which repoſed too great Confidence in the Security of Treaties, he bought over Charles II. of England, by a Sum of Money to break his Alliance with the Republic. He alſo gain'd Sweden, the Elector of Cologne, and the Biſhop of Munſter, who had formerly joined the Dutch to ſtop his rapid Career, but who now abandoned them, and renewed their Alliance with France, in Conſideration of the uſual Subſidies.

It is ſingular, ſays the French Hiſtorian, and deſerves to be remarked, that among all the Enemies which were going to fall upon this little State, there was not one who a Pretence for a War. The Enterprize might be juſtly compared to the League between Lewis the XII. the Emperor Maximinian, and the King of Spain, who had formerly plann'd the Deſtruction of the Venetian Republic, becauſe it was rich and proud.

All that human Prudence and Ambition are capable of contriving for the Deſtruction of a Nation, was now prepared by Lewis XIV. Againſt Turenne, Conde, Luxemburg, Vauban, great and experienced Commanders, an Hundred and Thirty Thouſand Soldiers, a prodigious Train of Artillery, and Plenty of Money, with which Attempts were made to corrupt the Fidelity of the Governors of the Enemy's Towns; all that Holland had to oppoſe, was the young Prince of Orange, aged Twenty Two Years, of a weak Conſtitution, who had never ſeen a Siege, nor a Battle, and 25000 bad Soldiers.

The French Army, like a Torrent, ſwept all before them; they paſſed the Rhine, while the Dutch Cavalry, ſet to oppoſe them, inſtantly fled, the Infantry laid down their Arms and begged for Quarter. Doeſburg, Zutphen, Nimegen, Skink, Norembourg, and other Towns were taken; and there were few Hours in which the King did not receive the Account of ſome Conqueſt. Utrecht ſent its Keys, and capitulated, together with the Province that bears that Name. Overyſſel and Guelders were ſubjected; and Amſterdam expected that the Moment of its Slavery or Ruin, was at Hand. A Moment's Diligence would once have put this ambitious Monarch in Poſſeſſion of that City; and that Capital being once taken not only the Republic would have periſhed, but the Nation of Holland would no more have exiſted, and even the Land itſelf would ſoon have diſappeared. The richeſt Families, and thoſe that were moſt deſirous of Liberty, prepared to embark for Nova Batavia, in the Eaſt Indies; the Country was laid under Water; the Ships were numbered that were capable to make this Voyage, and it was found that 50000 Families might be embarked, who determined to ſeek a Refuge in the Extremities of the World, The Country Houſes, which are innumerable about Amſterdam, the Villages and neighbouring Towns, ſuch as Leyden and Delft, were overwhelmed; the Herds of Cattle were drowned in the Fields, and there was the greateſt Scarcity, eſpecially of freſh Water, among the Inhabitants.

In the midſt of theſe unjuſt Conqueſts, Luxemburg, one of the French Generals, impatient of a Diſappointment in an Attempt to reduce the Hague, was guilty of a Cruelty which ſerved to render the French compleatly odious. Bodegrave and Swammerdam, two rich and populous Towns were abandoned to be plundered by the Soldiers, as a Reward of their Fatigues, they ſet theſe two Towns on Fire, and by the Light of the Flames, committed all Kinds of Cruelty and Debauchery. *(Such is the Humanity and Politeneſs, and ſuch the Treatment that we have to expect from the French.)* Turenne another General of the ſame Nation, ſoon after this put the Palatinate, a fine fertile Country, full of populous Towns and Villages, to Fire and Sword; the Elector Palatine, from the Top of his Caſtle at Manheim, beheld two Cities, and Twenty Five Towns in Flames; a Spectacle which excited both his Rage and Deſpair.

Lewis XIV. had his Penſioners in many of the Courts of Europe, but could not, in this critical Juncture, prevent the Emperor, the Empire, and Spain, from joining the Dutch, and proclaiming War againſt him; and the Parliament of England at laſt forced their King to ceaſe to be a mercenary Inſtrument of the Grandeur of France. With theſe Enemies had this ambitious Nation to contend, by whom ſhe was regarded as the common Enemy, and common Diſturber of the Peace of Europe. It now became neceſſary for her to abandon the three Provinces of Holland with as much Expedition as they had been conquered. The Fruit of this Enterprize was, a bloody War to maintain againſt Spain, the Empire and Holland united: being abandoned by England, and at laſt by Munſter, and even Cologn, Lewis for ten Years ſuſtained all the Efforts of the Enemies that he had raiſed againſt him. At laſt having bought Dunkirk, (to the Reproach of that Nation) from the Engliſh; having wreſted Franche Comte from Spain, which he gave up at the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle; having added Half of Flanders to his Dominions, and having long been the Terror of his Neighbours for Cruelty, Injuſtice, and bold and well-concerted Deſigns, he was obliged in 1678 to conclude the Peace of Nimegen.

Here we may pauſe, and aſk ourſelves, what Leagues or Treaties, or what Obligations, civil or ſacred, are able to reſtrain the Ambition and Perfidy of France? Lewis XIV. Without any Regard to his ſolemn Renunciation; without any Regard to a Mother-in-Law; in Defiance to the Conſtitution of Spain; and without Regard to the public Welfare of Europe; without any Pretence or Provocation, carried Fire and Sword into the Spaniſh Dominions.

By the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, he gave up Franche Comte, but enlarged his Dominions ſo as to retain a Part of Flanders; his Peace, was, and indeed every French Peace is, as dangerous to the Liberties of Europe as his Wars. As ſoon as he had put all Things in Readineſs, without Reaſon or Juſtice, or Provocation, he determined to deſtroy Holland, a flouriſhing and peaceful Commonwealth, In the Courſe of this War he forced Franche Comte from Spain, which he retains to this Day, tho' confirmed to its rightful Sovereign by the laſt Treaty. Could any Thing be more cruel and inhuman, than to burn and deſtroy Towns and Countries, and to give all as Plunder to mercileſs Soldiers? What muſt we expect, if ſavage Indians, and the Dregs of a French Army become our Maſters? How vain is it to talk of the Treaty of Utrecht, and the Settling of Boundaries? What Rights, what Treaties or Agreements ſhall ever ſecure us from the Encroachments of France? We are now ſuperior to that active and unjuſt Nation in this Part of the World; and the Ballance of Power in North-America, turns on this ſingle Point, who ſhall poſſeſs the Lands on the Shores of Ontario and Lake Erie, and on the Banks of the Ohio; to them the Indian Tribes muſt bow, and to them will belong the Profits of the Indian Trade. If that beautiful Country, more extenſive than Old France, becomes a Province of that Kingdom, farewel our Peace and Happineſs, our Religion and Liberty, they will harbour our Servants, hem in our Settlements, and will invade Cheſapeake-Bay, and Hudſon's River for the Benefit of Navigation; New-York has long been the Object of their Wiſhes, and the Trade of Virginia and Maryland will be the next Attempt, and can Pennſylvania, ſurrounded with ſuch Neighbours, maintain her Trade and Liberty?

They

They have treated other Nations, you ſee, in the ſame injurious Manner, and have forced ſeveral Provinces from their Neighbours; and nothing but their Want of Power can be our Security.

The BENEFITS of the PRESS to the PEOPLE.

IT is the Spring, the Stay, the Support, of uſeful Knowledge; from thence Genius kindles in the young, from thence Helps are borrowed as Men advance in Years and Science; and by this Means the old communicate their Diſcoveries, and conduct their Rivulets, of particular Experience into the Ocean of human Wiſdom.

It is their Security againſt Errors; for where there is a Preſs (a licenſed Preſs is worſe than none) no falſe Doctrine in Religion, Policy or Phyſic, can be broached, and remain long undetected. The Vices as well as the Virtues, the Humors as well as the Underſtandings of Mankind, will always prompt them to unmaſk the Faults of others.

It is their great Preſervation againſt political Empericiſm. A Notion may be in Favor with the Vulgar; an Opinion may have Credit with the Great; a Syſtem may be deviſed and eſtabliſhed by a Faction. But if the Notion be abſurd, the Opinion falſe, the Syſtem iniquitous, the Preſs will, ſooner or later, ridicule, refute, or expoſe them all.

It is their great Buckler againſt Oppreſſion. Men may become too big for the ordinary Courſe of Juſtice; Magiſtrates may be deceived; Courts may be awed, and Men in what Station ſoever, are always fallible. But the Preſs will ever afford injured Innocence an Opportunity of carrying its Cauſe before the awful Tribunal of the Public; which, in a free Country, is ever to be feared.

It is their ſtanding Reſolute, in Caſe of any unforeſeen Calamity; by the Help of the Preſs the Cauſe of it will be explained, and the Remedy pointed out. For amongſt the moſt corrupt Nation on Earth, ſome will remain honeſt; theſe will be provoked, by public Diſtreſs, and, if the Preſs be in their Power, will exhibit thoſe Helps, Honeſty can beſtow.

Ought the People, therefore to ſacrifice, for upon them it will ever depend, the Inſtrument of Knowledge, the Teſt of Truth, the Bulwark of public Safety, the Guardian of private Freedom, the Treaſure of their Hopes, to the Fancies of ſome, the Fears of others, the Foibles of the preſent Occupiers, the Weakneſs of the Aſpirers to Power, or the Humors of , the Lord knows who. Not while they have common-Senſe.

LONDON,

November 14. There are Letters in Town from Germany which adviſe, That Prince Frederic of Heſſe (married to the Princeſs Mary of England) abjured the Proteſtant Religion in the Preſence of the Elector of Cologn during the Journey he made four Years ago, in Company with his Father, to the Caſtle of Neuhaus, a Seat of the Elector, ſituated at the Gates of Paderborn. This important Step has hitherto been carefully concealed, and only got Air ſince Prince Frederic's Journey this Summer to Aix and the Spa. The Confidence and filial Love which he ſhewed for the Biſhop of Augsbourg, during the few Weeks that they ſtaid there together, gave a Suſpicion to certain Perſons, who watching him more narrowly, diſcovered in the Sequel, that he had aſſiſted ſeveral Times at Maſs and received the Communion from the Hands of a Romiſh Prieſt. Prince William of Heſſe-Caſſel, his Father, greatly moved at the News which he ſo little expected, expreſſed his Reſentment by immediately ſtripping him of the Poſt of Commander in Chief of his Forces, which he gave to General Dieden. This Officer was ordered at the ſame Time to inform the Son of his being degraded, and to ſignify to him that his Father forbad him to appear in his Preſence, or to aſſiſt at any Council or Conference. M. Dieden was further ordered to ſignify to Prince Frederic that he could not be ignorant that he was a Subject of the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel.

Prince Frederic of Heſſe, after having learnt in his Infancy and Youth the Principles of the Reformed Religion, under thoſe Maſters which the Landgrave his Father thought the fitteſt to fix them in his Underſtanding and his Heart, was afterwards ſent to Lauſanne and to Geneva, under the Care of M. Cruſaz, to take in there, by large Draughts, the Spirit of Calvin and Beza.

The Maſter of an Engliſh Veſſel arrived at Genoa, from Bona in Africa, reports, That the Beys of Tunis and Conſtantine are at great Variance; that frequent and ſharp Skirmiſhes happen between their Troops, in which many are ſlain on both Sides.

We are credibly informed that his Excellency Sir Benjamin Keene is aſſiduouſly employed at Madrid in the Service of his Country, with reſpect to the Woollen Manufacture, and that ſome very advantageous Articles, relating to that Affair will ſoon be made public.

December 24. Yeſterday an Expreſs arrived by one of his Majeſty's Meſſengers from Paris, with the Account of the Death of the Right Honorable William-Ann Van Keppel, Earl of Albemarle, Viſcount Bury, Groom of the Stole to his Majeſty, Lieutenant-General of his Majeſty's Forces, Commander in Chief of the Forces in Scotland, and Colonel of the Second Regiment of Foot-Guards, Governor of Virginia, Great-Maſter of the Order of the Bath, Ambaſſador to the Court of France, and Knight of the Garter.

He is ſucceeded in Titles and Eſtate by the Right Honorable the Lord Viſcount Bury, Colonel of a Regiment, Lord of the Bed-Chamber to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, and Member in the preſent Parliament for Chicheſter, which Seat is now vacated by his becoming a Peer.

On Wedneſday Night died, at his Houſe in Brook-Street, Groſvenor-Square, in an advanced Age, after a long Illneſs, the Right Honorable John Leveſon Gower, Earl Gower, Viſcount Trentham, Lord Privy-Seal, and Lord Lieutenant, and Cuſtos Rotulorum for the County of Stafford.

His Lordſhip is ſucceeded in Titles and Eſtate by the Right Hon. the Lord Viſcount Trentham, Member in the preſent Parliament for Litchfield, which Seat is vacated by his becoming a Peer.

Lord Viſcount Gage, of the Kingdom of Ireland, who died this Week at his Seat in Suſſex, is ſucceeded in Title and Eſtate by the Honorable William Hall Gage, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Seaford in Suſſex.

A Gentleman at Stockholm, has publiſhed the following Account of the Effects of Electricity. — It cauſes the Tooth-ach to abate, or gives immediate Eaſe, eſpecially if occaſioned by a Cold: A Perſon of Diſtinction, who had for a long Time been hard of Hearing, and was ſubject to Tinklings in the Ear, was cured in two or three Minutes. A Man 57 Years of Age, and deaf above 32, by a Wound over his left Eye; and at the ſame Time having the Tooth-ach to an excruciating Degree, was immediately eaſed of his Torture, and heard every Word ſpoke in the Room. A young Man of 22, who for ſix Years before had almoſt loſt his Hearing by ſuch violent Reaches, that ſometimes the Blood oozed out of his Ears, was cured with the ſame Speed, and now hears perfectly well. A Girl eight Years old, born deaf, and conſquently never ſpoke, begins now to hear what is ſaid to her in an audible Manner, and likewiſe to repeat the Words taught her. A Youth of 19, who in the Winter of 1744, falling ino the Water and not being taken out till half an Hour after, was brought almoſt to a total Deafneſs, is much mended by Electrification. The Inſtances of its Succeſs in muſcular and arthritic Caſes are too many to enumerate. A Stonecutter, who, by a Sciatica, had loſt the Uſe of his Hands and Feet, was enabled within a Week to work with the ſame Alacrity as ever. A Boy, under extreme Pain in his left Thigh, the Joint of which could not bear to be touched, a few Days after was at his Sports. Another, who had uſed a Crutch ſeven Years, after a Courſe of thirteen Days, as a Token that he had the free Uſe of his Feet, burnt his Crutch. A Girl of 13 Years of Age, who in her fourth Year had contracted a Lameneſs by the Small pox, and her Thigh-bone was ſtill in ſome Meaſure diſlocated, is, after being repeatedly electrified twenty Days ſucceſſively, brought to walk without any Support.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, November 1.

To give the Engliſh their Due, it muſt be acknowledged, that they excel in every Art and Science, except Politics, otherwiſe they would not have appeared ſo much ſurprized as they have been, at what has happened on the River Ohio. There is much more Land in North-America than both Nations could occupy and People theſe 500 Years to come, were they to continue in Peace together all that Time: But our Nation is in Haſte to grow rich, to ſupplant our Rivals in Trade, and to raiſe a powerful Navy? and our natural Vivacity will not allow us to wait patiently for the ſlow Returns of painful Induſtry, which would gradually enable us to carry thoſe Points, without venturing upon the Fortune of War.

We are ſenſible it is not the Intereſt of the Engliſh to quarrel with us, conſidering their Circumſtances; and we are likeways ſenſible, that, bad as thoſe Circumſtances are, we can thrive better by Peace than by Wars with them; but conſidering the general State of Europe, our Miniſters, it ſeems, think they may be provoked with Impunity. It is of no great Conſequence to the general Syſtem of Affairs where a War begins. Broils may e'er long ariſe in Poland, about the Election of a Sovereign, or other Matters, another Sovereign may die at or about the ſame Time, either in the Eaſt or Weſt, according to the Courſe of Nature; the Election of a King of the Romans may occaſion ſome diſturbing of Heart-burnings in Germany: Some Miſchief may happen in Italy, in Conſequence of certain Articles of the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. In any of theſe Caſes, all the Powers of Europe, purſuant to their Connections and Engagements with each other, will run to Arms.

Matters ſtanding thus, would not our Miniſtry paſs for ſhallow Politicians if they had not taken Opportunity by the Forelock, by invading Lands on the River Ohio, before the Engliſh Colonies were provided for a vigorous Oppoſition. We have now carried the Point, and our People there will fortify themſelves, while the Commiſſaries canvas the Affair here, examine their reſpective Claims to the Territories in Diſpute, and pore upon Maps. To have poſtponed ſuch an Expedition, till a War in Europe were unavoidable on other Accounts, would have been as great Weakneſs as Politicians could be guilty of. We have done what is right, at leaſt in our own Eyes, and now let England do her beſt, by War or Negociation to prove us in the Wrong.——*A pert Concluſion indeed, but if the Britons will but act* honeſtly, *it will ſoon appear that the French are the worſt Politicians in Europe.*

The laſt Letters from Madrid intimate, that the People in general begin to take great Liberties in diſcourſing of public Affairs, and more eſpecially in cenſuring the exorbitant and almoſt incredible Expence of the Operas under the Direction of the famous Farinelli, which have ſeldom coſt leſs, and often more, than one Hundered Thouſand Pounds Sterling a Year, They ſay that ſuch a Prodigality at any Time was highly imprudent; but at a Juncture when the People were ſtarving, was equally ſcandalous and cruel. They ſay, that theſe frivolous Amuſements were unknown and unheard of in the four great Monarchies, while they retained any Part of that Vigor which they derived from their original Conſtitutions, and that as ſoon as they were known and prevailed, thoſe Empires crumbled and decayed.

From the Amſterdam Gazette, London November 1.

The Affairs of America being of late become one of the principal Objects of the Government's Attention, it is preſumed that the Council held Yeſterday at Kenſington turned upon further Meaſures in Favor of our Colonies. On the other Hand we are aſſured, that the Court of Verſailles has made ſtrong Repreſentations to ours about the conſiderable Armament getting ready here for Virginia, and has charged her Miniſters to remonſtrate to other Courts, particular to that of Madrid, that ſuch Preparations are not allowable in Time of Peace; that they create Suſpicions and Jealouſies, and have a Tendency to impair the happy Harmony that ſubſiſts between the reſpective Powers. But we hear that our Miniſtry, who have their Reaſons for acting, are drawing up an Anſwer which will fully juſtify their Conduct.

ANNAPOLIS, February 20.

The SPEECH of his Excellency HORATIO SHARPE, *Eſq; Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of* Maryland, *to the General Aſſembly of the ſaid Province, on* Saturday *the* 22*d of* February, 1755.

Gentlemen of the upper and lower Houſes of Aſſembly,

AS you have already expreſſed yourſelves ſufficiently ſenſible of the fatal Conſequences, that muſt attend the Enemy's remaining Maſters of that Part of his Majeſty's Dominions to the Weſtward, on which they have lately preſumed to raiſe Forts, and make Settlements; and have promiſed that Nothing ſhall be wanting on your Part, to avert the imminent Danger with which their Vicinity threatens us; it only remains with me now to hope, that you will fall on the moſt prudent and unexceptionable Meaſures, to raiſe as large a Sum as the Circumſtances of this Province will allow; and generouſly and gratefully expreſs your Duty to the beſt of Kings, and your Care and Regard for the Lives and Fortunes of yourſelves and Fellow-Subjects. The Advice and Inſtructions I have received from Home, ſince our laſt Meeting, might give me Occaſion to enlarge on the tender and paternal Care that his Majeſty has been moſt graciouſly pleaſed to ſhew, for the Security and Welfare of his Subjects in theſe Parts of his Dominions; but as I am perſuaded that I need not attempt to add to the Weight of a Letter, that I have received from one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, which ſets, in the ſtrongeſt Light, that, and the ſeveral other Motives, which ſhould prompt us to exert ourſelves on this Occaſion, I will ſatisfy myſelf with laying it before you; and with exhorting you to conſider how far the Seaſon is already advanced, and to finiſh the Buſineſs for which you are aſſembled, with the greateſt Diſpatch.

Gentlemen,

I take this Occaſion of recommending to you, to regulate the Hire of Waggons and Horſes, in Caſe the Service ſhould require us, at any Time, to impreſs either in this Government; which I do not doubt but you will think highly proper and reaſonable, when I accquaint you, that a ſhort Experience has ſhewn, that many of the Inhabitants have raiſed the Price of Carriage ſince the Beginning of theſe unhappy Diſturbances, in Proportion as they found we ſtood in Need of their Aſſiſtance.

I muſt alſo obſerve to you that the few Men we have been hitherto obliged to quarter in, or march through this Province, have occaſioned a very extravagant Expence by Reaſon the Ordinary-Keepers refuſed to receive any into their Houſes, or afford them Entertainment, but at the Rates that have been ſettled by the Magiſtrates of the reſpective Counties for private Travellers and Paſſengers: Theſe Prices, I doubt not, you will think too great to be paid for private Soldiers; and you will, I hope, regulate them by a Bill, in a moderate and reaſonable Manner, which will remove all Occaſion of Diſpute between the Soldiers and the Inhabitants.

Gentlemen of the Lower Houſe,

I ſhall accquaint you by a Meſſage, how Part of the 6000 £. which you granted ſome Time ſince, has been diſpoſed of for the Service; and ſhall be much pleaſed, if my Manner of expending it, receives your Approbation.

To his Excellency HORATIO SHARPE, *Eſq; Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of* Maryland.

The humble ADDRESS of the Upper Houſe of ASSEMBLY.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE return your Excellency our ſincere Thanks for the Speech you was pleaſed to make, to both Houſes, at the Opening of this Seſſion: and ſince we cannot expreſs in ſtronger Terms than we have heretofore done, our Senſe of the fatal Conſequences that muſt attend the Enemy's Succeſs in their Attempts on his Majeſty's Dominions to the Weſtward, Nothing more remains for us to ſay on this Occaſion, than to aſſure you, that we continue in the ſame Sentiments, and Reſolutions, and ſhall be heartily glad to have it in our Power to give a fuller Confirmation thereof than by Words only.

We ſhall pay all due Regard to what your Excellency has been pleaſed to recommend, relating to ſuch Regulations as his Majeſty's Service may require, in the Hire of Waggons and Horſes, and the Expences of quartering Soldiers, in the public Ordinaries, on their March through this Province. And if any other Matter ſhall be laid before us, we ſhall carefully diſcharge our Duty therein. *B. TASKER*, Preſident.

February 25, 1755.

To his Excellency HORATIO SHARPE, *Eſq; Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of* Maryland.

The humble ADDRESS of the Houſe of DELEGATES.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE, his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Delegates of the Freemen of Maryland, in General Aſſembly conveened, return your Excellency our Thanks for your Speech, at the Opening of this Seſſion; and aſſure your Excellency, that however ſenſible we may have already expreſſed ourſelves, of the fatal Conſequences that muſt attend the Enemy's remaining Maſters of the Country to the Weſtward; and whatever Promiſes we have made on our Part towards averting that Danger with which their Vicinity threatens us; the ſame Senſibility of thoſe Conſequences, and Readineſs to perform thoſe Promiſes, ſtill ſubſiſt: And were the ſelf-intereſted Motive of our own Preſervation entirely out of the Caſe, our Senſe of Gratitude and Duty to his moſt ſacred Majeſty, whoſe gracious Benevolence, and paternal Care, towards all his Subjects, ſo highly conſpicuous, would demand from us our warmeſt and juſt Acknowlegements, and excite our beſt Efforts to anſwer his Royal Expectations.

But we entreat your Excellency to reflect, that we, the Delegates, make but one Branch of the Legiſlature of this Province, and, that without the Concurrence of the Reſt, however well diſpoſed we may be, Nothing effectual can be done towards promoting the preſent Service, as is too evident from what we have already unſucceſsfully attempted on this Subject.

We ſhall, nevertheleſs, on our Part, take into Conſideration the ſeveral Matters by your Excellency laid before us; and hope, the Circumſtances of the Times and People we repreſent conſidered, to acquit ourſelves, as not undeſerving his Majeſty's Goodneſs, your Excellency's Approbation, or the Eſteem of our Conſtituents and other Fellow-Subjects.

We entertain no Doubt of your Excellency's having properly and frugally diſpoſed of the Sum you mention, and readily accept your Offer of an Account in Part, and hope the ſame with regard to the Reſidue when you ſhall be able to lay ſuch Account before us.

February 25, 1755. *H. HOOPER*, Speaker.

The Governor's Anſwer.

Gentlemen of the Lower Houſe of Aſſembly,

BE pleaſed to think, that your Addreſs gives me much Satisfaction, as it aſſures me of your Inclination and Intention to promote the Service recommended to you, according to the Ability of your Conſtituents; and gives me the moſt agreeable Hopes that his Sacred Majeſty's moſt gracious Benevolence, and paternal Care, towards his Subjects in theſe Parts of his Dominions, ſo highly conſpicuous, will inſpire you with reciprocal Sentiments of Duty and Gratitude, and urge you to evince both in a Manner moſt agreeable to his Royal Expectations. As the other Branches of the Legiſlature have alſo repeatedly made the ſame Profeſſions, I hope there is not the leaſt Room to ſuſpect they were leſs ſincere; wherefore I entertain ſanguine Hopes, that you will now fall on ſuch Meaſures, to promote his Majeſty's Service, as will meet with their ready Concurrence; and that the End will now be obtained which we all ſeem to have in View, and are equally ſolicitous to accompliſh.

HORATIO SHARPE.

WILLIAMSBURG, March 14.

Since our laſt arrived at *Hampton*, the *Seahorſe*, and *Nightingale* Men of War; the *Newall*, *Montgomery*; the *Nelly*, *Roſs*; the *Induſtry*, *Miller*; the *Whiting*, *Johnſon*; the ———, *Carling*, and three or four more of the Tranſports, from *Cork*, with Troops and Stores for the Protection of this Colony. The Troops are all exceeding healthy, and are ordered round to *Alexandria* immediately, for which Place his Honor the Governor and his Excellency General *Braddock* propoſe to ſet off next *Monday*.

The *Burwell*, *Cauſzar*, from *Dublin*, is arrived at *York*; about 50 Leagues to the *Weſtward* of *Cape Clear*, he ſpoke the *Myrtilla* Capt. *Budden*, from *Philadelphia* for *London*, all well on Board.

Virginia, ſs.

By the Honorable ROBERT DINWIDDIE, Eſq; His Majeſty's Lieutenant Governor, and Commander in Chief, of the Colony and Dominion of *Virginia*:

A PROCLAMATION,

To prohibit the Exportation of Proviſions.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to His Majeſty, That an illegal Correſpondence and Trade is frequently carried on between the *French* and his Subjects in the ſeveral Colonies; and I have his royal Inſtructions to take all poſſible Meaſures to prevent the Continuance of all ſuch dangerous Practices, particularly that the *French* ſhould not, upon any Account whatever, be ſupplied with Proviſions: I have therefore thought fit, by and with the Advice of His Majeſty's Council, to iſſue this Proclamation, hereby ſtrictly prohibiting the Exportation of Flour, Bread, Pork, and Beef, after the ſecond Day of next Month, until further Order made thereupon: And I do hereby require the Officers of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms, not to clear out any Ship or Veſſel that has any Flour, Bread, Pork, or Beef on Board, but what is neceſſary for their own Company's Subſiſtance. And I do appoint this Proclamation to be read and publiſhed, at the Court-Houſe and Churches in each reſpective County within this Colony, and that the Sheriffs take Care the ſame be done accordingly.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Seal of the Colony, at *Williamſburg*, this 6th Day of *March*, in the Twenty-Eighth Year of His Majeſty's Reign, *Annoq; Dom.* 1755.

ROBERT DINWIDDIE.

GOD Save the KING.

Virginia, ſs.

By the Honorable ROBERT DINWIDDIE, Eſq; His Majeſty's Lieutenant Governor, and Commander in Chief, of the Colony and Dominion of *Virginia*:

A PROCLAMATION,

For the Meeting of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

WHEREAS the GENERAL ASSEMBLY ſtood prorogued to the Second *Thurſday* in *May* next: And it is judged neceſſary for his Majeſty's Service, and the Good of this Colony, that the ſaid Aſſembly ſhould meet ſooner; I have therefore thought fit, by and with the Advice of His Majeſty's Council, by this Proclamation, in His Majeſty's Name, to order, That the ſaid Aſſembly meet on *Thurſday* the Firſt Day of *May* next at the CAPITOL in *Williamſburg*, at which Time I expect their Attendance for the Diſpatch of Public Buſineſs.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Seal of the Colony, at *Williamſburg*, this Sixth Day of *March*, 1755, in the Twenty Eighth Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

ROBERT DINWIDDIE.

GOD Save the KING.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAYED, or Stolen from my Stable, a Bay Horſe, belonging to his Excellency General *Braddock*; he was bought in *Princeſs-Anne*, and is ſuppoſed to have gone towards *Hampton*. Whoever brings him to me, ſhall have a Piſtole Reward,

Alexander Finnie.

WHEREAS the Book-Debts of *Thomas Wilkins*, of *York* County, Butcher, have lately been made over to me. Theſe are therefore to forewarn all Perſons who are indebted to the ſaid *Thomas Wilkins*, not to pay any of the ſaid Debts, to any Perſon or Perſons but by my Order,

William Cole.

By

By Command of the GOVERNOR,

WHEREAS ſeveral Men have deſerted from his Majeſty's Ships, This is to give Notice, That whoever apprehends any of them, ſhall, upon their bringing them to *Hampton*, receive from the honorable *Auguſtus Keppel*, Commander in Chief, &c. or the commanding Officer there, a Reward of Forty Shillings for each Man. And whoever entertains or encourages ſuch Deſerters to leave his Majeſty's Service, ſhall be proſecuted as the Law directs.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of good Land, ſituate on *Pamunky* River, a good Dwelling-Houſe, Kitchen, Corn-Houſe, and other Conveniences thereon. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may know the Terms by applying to the Subſcriber on the Premiſſes.

11 *Richard Townes.*

TAKEN up by the Subſcriber, living in *York* County, about ſix Months paſt, a black Gelding, about 13 and an Half Hands high, with a Roach Mane, bob Tail, and branded on the near Shoulder, T P. The Owner may have him of me, paying as the Law directs.

Ellyſon Armiſtead.

TAKEN up by the Subſcriber, living on *Willis*'s River, in *Cumberland* County, a grey Horſe, about 4 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, branded on the near Shoulder with a Heart, has a ſwitch Tail, and about ſeven Years old. The Owner may have him on paying as the Law directs.

Joſeph Meador, Junior.

For LONDON,

THE Ship *Elizabeth*, *Jacob Cooper*, Maſter, now lying at *Littlepage*'s, will take in Tobacco, with Liberty of Conſignment, at Seven Pounds *per* Ton. Gentlemen inclinable to ſhip, may ſend their Notes or Orders to Mr. *William Stevenſon* at *York*, Mr. *Richard Adams* in *New-Kent*, Col. *Thomas Moore* in *King-William*, Capt. *Robert Stevenſon* at *Cumberland* Town, or to the Captain, who will attend the County Courts.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of Land, in *King-William* County, about two Miles from *Page*'s Warehouſe, containing upwards of 800 Acres, with two new Tobacco Houſes, 40 by 20, a Negroe Quarter, and a ſufficient Quantity of clear'd Ground to work five Hands. There are in the ſaid Tract about 100 Acres of River low Ground, with a great Quantity of Timber, of ſeveral Kinds, thereon. The Terms may be known, by applying to

Meriwether Skelton.

To be SOLD at Auction, in the Borough of Norfolk, on Saturday the 10th of May next,

THE Lots and Houſes, now (and for ſome Time paſt) in the Occupation of Mr. *Andrew Sprowl*, Merchant, the Purchaſer giving Bond and Security, to be diſcharged at two equal Payments, at *Williamſburg*, on or before the 20th Day of next October General Court, and at the *Oyer & Terminer* Court in *December* following.

8 *John Thruſton.*

TAKEN up by the Subſcriber, living near *Brunſwick* Court-Houſe, a dark Bay Horſe, with a Star in his Forehead, ſeveral Saddle Spots, a Switch Tail, ſome Part of his Mane cut, and branded tho' not to be underſtood. The Owner may have him of me, on paying as the Law directs.

Benjamin Sewece.

For LONDON,

THE Ship *Neptune*, *William Mallam*, Commander, lying at *Weſt-Point*, takes on Board Tobacco at Six Pounds *per* Ton, with Liberty of Conſignment; the ſaid Veſſel is *Britiſh* built, Burthen about 500 Hogſheads, and will ſail early in *May* next.

Notes and Orders on *Rappahannock* will be receiv'd by Mr. *Dick* at *Frederickſburg*, and Mr. *Mills* at *Tappahannock*; for *York* and *James* River, by Mr. *Pride* at *York*-Town; and the Captain will attend all convenient Courts.

4

TAKEN up at the Subſcriber's Quarter, on *Powel*'s Run, in *Prince-William* County, a Cheſnut colour'd Mare, branded on the near Shoulder F S, about twelve Hands high, and is dockt; ſhe has been poſted and appraiſed to Fifty Shillings. The Owner may have her of me, on paying what the Law directs.

Henry Lee.

Virginia, February 21, 1755.

AS a Perſon, pretending to be the Son of the late Duke of *Wirtemberg*, and in holy Orders, and taking upon himſelf the Names and Titles of *Carolus*, *Ludovicus*, *Rudolphus*, *Wirtemburg*, *Princeps*, A. M. M. D. hath obtained the Liberty, according to his Report, of preaching in ſeveral Churches within this Dominion: This is to give Notice, to all Miniſters and others, That the ſaid Perſon is an Impoſtor: He is a ſhort, middle-aged Man, a moſt notorious Liar, and affects to ſpeak broken *Engliſh*. In Order therefore to put a Stop to this, and the like ſhameful Irregularities for the future, His Honor the Governor hereby ſtrictly charges, and commands, all Miniſters, or in their Abſence the Church-Wardens, not to allow a Stranger, or an itinerant Preacher, under any Pretence whatſoever, to officiate in their Churches, or Chapels, unleſs they have previouſly qualified themſelves, as the Conſtitutions and Canons of the Church of *England* and the Law of this Country expreſly enjoin.

By Order of the Governor. *N. Walthoe.* Cl. Con.

To be SOLD to the higheſt Bidder, purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of Mr. Archibald Macpherſon, deceas'd, on the ſecond Day of June Fair next, in Frederickſburg,

A VERY convenient Lot and Houſes, in the ſaid Town, whereon Mr. *Anthony Strother* now lives, conſiſting of a large Dwelling-Houſe, with all other convenient Out-Houſes, and a Garden and Lot pailed in. Six Months Credit will be allowed, the Purchaſer giving Bond and Security as uſual; if any Perſon chuſes to purchaſe the ſame ſooner, may apply to

15 *Charles Dick*, Executor.

To be LETT,

A HOUSE and Store where *Patrick Barclay*, Merchant, lately dwelt in *King & Queen* County, well ſituated for Trade, being very convenient to *York* and *Rappahannock* Rivers. For Terms apply to the Subſcriber, in *King-William* County.

6 *John Martin.*

Juſt imported in the HAZARD, Captain COXEN,

A FRESH Aſſortment of Drugs and Medicines; to be ſold, Wholeſale or Retail, by the Subſcriber, at his Shop, in *York* Town.

Feb. 26, 1755. 4 *George Riddell.*

TAKEN up by the Subſcriber, near *Cob-Creek* Bridge, in *Lunenburg* County, a ſmall dark Bay Horſe, with his two hind Feet white, branded on the near Shoulder I, and on the Buttock with a Sort of a blotched M. He has been poſted and appraiſed at Fifty Shillings. The Owner may have him of me, on paying as the Law directs.

John Logan.

To be LETT, and may be entered on immediately,

A LARGE Brick Store-houſe, &c. in *Norfolk*, that lately belonged to Mr. *Robert Todd*, and is now in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. *Hugh Blackburn*. Any Perſon may know the Terms by applying to the ſaid Mr. *Blackburn*, or to the Subſcribers, living in *Suffolk*.

13 *Watſon* and *Cairnes.*

VIRGINIA, February 12, 1755.

By Command of the GOVERNOR and COUNCIL,

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Governor has received an additional Inſtruction from the King, of the 27th of *Auguſt* laſt, authoriſing and requiring him to make and paſs Grants of His Majeſty's Lands, lying to the Weſtward of the Ridge of Mountains which ſeparates the Rivers *Roanoke*, *James*, and *Patowmack*, from the *Miſſiſippi*, to ſuch Perſons as ſhall be deſirous of ſettling there, free from the Payment of any Quit-Rent, for and during the Term of Ten Years, to be computed from the Date of their reſpective Grants: And, as a farther Encouragement to induce Perſons to ſettle in thoſe Parts, His Majeſty has likewiſe ſignified his Will and Pleaſure, That the uſual Fine of Five Shillings, upon each Fifty Acres, be remitted to all ſuch Perſons as ſhall take out Grants of the ſaid Lands, within the Space of Ten Years next enſuing the Date of this Inſtruction.

Provided always, That his Honor do not grant to any Perſon whatſoever, in his own, or in any other's Name in Truſt for him, a greater Quantity of His Majeſty's ſaid Lands, lying to the Weſtward of the ſaid Mountains, than One Thouſand Acres.

N. Walthoe, Cl. Con.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of Land, containing about 930 Acres, lying in *Hanover* County, within five Miles of *Newcaſtle*: There are on the ſaid Land a very good Dwelling Houſe for an Overſeer, a Negroe Quarter, Tobacco Houſes, and others, neceſſary for Cropping. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the Terms, by applying to the Subſcriber, in *Williamſburg*.

t. f. *William Clayton.*

To be SOLD,

THE Plantation whereon the Subſcriber lately lived, adjoining the Town of *Newcaſtle*, containing upwards of 300 Acres, with a good Dwelling-Houſe, and other convenient Houſes thereon. The Terms may be known by applying to Major *Taylor*, in *Newcaſtle*, or to me, at *Elk-Iſland*.

t. f. *Reuben Shelton.*

To be SOLD, by the Subſcriber, by Virtue of Powers of Attorney, from William M'Redie, Brother and Heir at Law to Thomas M'Redie of Frederickſburg, Merchant, deceas'd, and Thomas M'Redie, Father of the ſaid Thomas,

A Plantation in *Auguſta* County, on *Shenandoe* River, containing 300 Acres more or leſs, 100 of which are extraordinary rich low Grounds; as alſo, Ten choice working Slaves, with Hogs, Horſes, and Cattle. The Premiſſes may be entered upon, and enjoyed, at any Time after the Sale. Whoever has a Mind to purchaſe, may apply to us and know the Terms,

t. f. *John Mitchell*, *William Cuningham.*

To be SOLD, in Prince-George County,

FOURTEEN Hundred Acres of Land, containing both valuable high and low Grounds, affords good Water, good Paſturage, and is well timber'd with large Oak, Pine and Poplar, whereon are three good Plantations, in good Order for Cropping; and the Manor Plantation is a very handſome Situation, with the following Conveniencies, *viz.* One Dwelling-Houſe 32 by 25, containing 4 Rooms and 4 Cloſets, with 2 Brick Chimneys, plaiſter'd and white-waſh'd; alſo another Dwelling-Houſe 38 by 18, with a Stack of Chimneys in the Middle, 2 Rooms on a Floor, and a large Cloſet, plaiſter'd and white-waſh'd, a good Dairy, Meat-Houſe, Smoak-Houſe, Kitchen, Quarter, Spinning-Houſe with a Brick Chimney, one 40 and one 32 Feet Tobacco-Houſes, a large well-fixed Store, with ſeveral other convenient Houſes and Orchards; and on each of the other Plantations are two 32 Feet Tobacco-Houſes, an Overſeer's-Houſe, and Negroe Quarters, likewiſe Orchards, and good Water. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the Terms, by applying to *Charles Turnbull* at *Peterſburg*, *John Hyndman* at *Smithfield*, or *William Stevenſon* at *York*.

t. f.

Lately PUBLISHED,

THE VIRGINIA ALMANACK, for the Year of our Lord God, 1755. Being the Third after Biſſextile or Leap-Year. Wherein are contained, the Lunations, Conjunctions, Eclipſes; the Increaſe, Decreaſe, and Length of the Days and Nights; the Sun and Moon's Riſing and Setting; the Riſing, Setting, and Southing of the heavenly Bodies; Weather, Court-Days, an exact Liſt of the *Britiſh* Houſe of Commons, Peers of *Scotland*, &c.

Calculated according to Art; and referred to the Horizon of 38 Degrees *North* Latitude, and a Meridian of Five Hours *Weſt* from the City of *London*, fitting *Virginia*, *Maryland*, *North-Carolina*, &c.

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